

James Edward Colburn
 James Smith Coolbaugh
 John Edward Cottongim
 John Martin Coyne, Jr.
 Albert William Cretella, Jr.
 Forest Willard Crowe
 George Martin Dell
 Gordon Kendrick Dicker
 David Michael Dunham
 Harold Jacob Eberle
 Robert Maxwell Ehrlich
 Angelo James Ellis, Jr.
 James Walter Enos
 Kenneth Howe Farrier, Jr.
 Gonzalo Fernandez
 John Frost
 Cecil Edward Fuchs
 Homer Perry Gainey, Jr.
 Edson Leonard Garrabrants
 Dean Stevens Gausche
 Jesse James Gilliam, Jr.
 George Joseph Goldsborough, Jr.
 Alan Henry Gould
 William Wright Gray
 Edmund Mortimer Gregorie, Jr.
 Robert Blake Griffith
 Wallace Hull Griffith
 John Thompson Guice
 Robert Maurice Haas
 Robert Fletcher Halligan
 George Fred Harrington
 James David Helronimus
 Donald Clement Helling
 Park Brown Herrick, Jr.
 Edwin Connery Hightower, Jr.
 Charles William Hill
 Robert Earl Hoffman
 Andrew Leon Hudgins
 Frederick Gray Hudson III
 Frederick Walter Jacoby
 David Jarvis
 Walter Edward Johnson
 Joe Dean Johnston
 Kermit Clifton Kaericher
 Harry Richard Kain
 Robert Edward Keck
 John Leroy Kennedy, Jr.
 Robert Eugene Kettner
 Marcos Emmet Kinevan
 John Jay Kirby, Jr.
 Frederick John Knauss
 Frank Joseph Kremser, Jr.
 William Thomas Kuykendall
 Conrad Normand Lajeunesse
 Frank Joseph Lamattina
 Kenneth Moore Landis
 Hewitt Chemnitz Larsen
 Allen Franklin Learmonth
 Charles Kennicott Leech
 John Kenneth Lerohl
 Hubert Horace Lewis
 J. Robert Lilley
 Donald David Litt
 John Joseph Lowry
 Einar Glenn Lundy
 Richard Alexis McClure
 James Crawford McKim
 John Stevenson Mallory, Jr.
 John Edwin Mock
 Thomas Vincent Monahan
 Robert Burns Moore
 Willard Noble Munroe, Jr.
 John James Murphy
 Ralph Calvin Murrin
 David Newcomb
 Joh Novomesky, Jr.
 Patrick Joseph O'Connell
 David Anicker Odell
 Jack Merrill Palmer
 Jack Vernon Pearce
 Francis Raymond Perry
 John Franklin Piepenbrink
 Jack Francis Pierce
 Herbert Carson Pinkerton, Jr.
 George Barney Poole
 Jack Harris Ray
 William John Reckmeyer
 Clyde Calvin Reynolds
 Donald Oren Robb
 Edwin Wales Robertson II
 James Edward Ryan
 Alan David Sapowith

Robert Sattlem
 Lee Geoffrey Schlegel
 Winston Ousley Scoville
 Brent Scowcroft
 William Jennings Sharpe
 Charles Edward Shields
 King D. Simon
 Leonard Anthony Staszak
 Leslie Robert Stevens
 Charles Carrington Stewart
 Daniel Lisle Tate II
 Young Arnold Tucker
 Stewart Meldred Vockel, Jr.
 Douglas Crowther Weaver, Jr.
 Robert Wilson White
 Gerald Joseph Wojciehoski
 William James Woldenberg
 Frederick Malcolm Wright
 John Mackay Young
 Clifford George Zimmer, Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom all secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 15, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 179, the Chair declares the House to be in recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials.

Accordingly the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Speaker.

MEMORIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

May 19, 1947

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)---
 United States Marine Corps Orchestra
 Presiding officer..... The Speaker

Invocation..... Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.
 The Chaplain

Dr. James Shera Montgomery
 Solo: There Is No Death (O'Hara).....

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, Representative
 from the State of Pennsylvania

At the piano.... Musician Irving Filler
 Scripture reading and prayer... The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members..... The Clerk
 of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Address..... Hon. FRANK B. KEEFE
 Representative from the State of Wisconsin

Solo: Beautiful Isle of Somewhere (Ferris)
 Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT

At the piano.... Musician Irving Filler
 Address..... Hon. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

Representative from the State of Montana
 Taps..... Musician Robert De Hart

Benediction..... The Chaplain

The Members of the House rose and stood while the relatives of the deceased Members were escorted to seats in the House Chamber by the Committee on Memorials, preceded by the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Speaker presided.

INVOCATION

The Chaplain: O Divine Redeemer, we wait in the eternal ways. As the earthly door closes and the heavenly door opens, fix our faith upon the hills, from whence cometh our strength. Our strength cometh from the Lord. With the light of Thy sovereign wisdom, look through our limitations and command our understanding, and keep us in the way everlasting.

Merciful God, the sands of life run swiftly; we know not when the silver cord will be loosed, the golden bowl be broken, but so long as faith and hope and love shall live, so long is the immortality of the soul assured. Be this the comfort and the hope of the sorrowing ones of our deceased Members, in whose memory we have gathered. May they go forward with patience and fortitude, and at the last, as our earthly eyes close, do Thou bear us up the stairway, through the darkness, to the Father's house, to the Father's love, and we shall go out no more forever. In the name of Jesus our Saviour. Amen.

SOLO

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang There Is No Death.

SCRIPTURE READING AND PRAYER

The Chaplain:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
 Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
 I rave no more 'gainst time nor fate,
 For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;
 For what avails this eager pace?
 I stand amid the eternal ways,
 For what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
 The friends I seek are seeking me;
 No wind can drive my bark astray,
 Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?

I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown
And gather up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

He leads me in no darker room
Than he himself went through
And in our path is laid no stone
He would not carry too.

Blessed be His holy name.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.

Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia: Born January 4, 1858; printer; reporter; editor; publisher; student of private and public schools; member, board of visitors, University of Virginia, 1898-1906; member State senate, 1899-1903; delegate, State constitutional convention, 1901; Member, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet; declined reappointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from February 2, 1920; died May 28, 1946.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD 2d, a Senator from the State of Alabama: Born July 8, 1872; lawyer; graduate, University of Alabama, 1891, and Georgetown University, 1893; president, Bankhead Coal Co., 1911-25; major, Alabama National Guard, 1901-3; member, State house of representatives, 1904-5; trustee, University of Alabama, 1917-19 and 1931-46; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died June 12, 1946.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida: Born March 7, 1877; soldier; lawyer; judge; attended South Florida Military Institute; graduate, State normal school, 1901, and University of Florida, 1907; captain, National Guard, Spanish-American War; secretary, State senate, 1905-7, and 1909-11; judge of the Criminal Court of Record, Walton County, 1910-11; assistant attorney general, 1912-19; circuit judge, seventeenth judicial circuit, 1919-25; general counsel, Florida Real Estate Commission, 1925-28; member, State house of representatives, 1927; city attorney, Orlando, 1926-29; State supreme court commissioner, 1929-32; elected United States Senator 1936, 1940; died September 18, 1946.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BAILEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina: Born September 14, 1873; editor, lawyer; attended Raleigh Academy; graduate, Wake Forest College, 1893; editor Biblical Recorder, 1893-1907; member, State board of agriculture, 1896-1900; Presidential elector, 1908; collector of internal revenue, 1913-21; member, constitutional commission, 1915; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1930; elected United States Senator 1930, 1936, and 1942; died December 15, 1946.

WILLIAM JAMES GALLAGHER, Third Congressional District of Minnesota: Born May 13, 1875; clerk; graduate, North High school,

Minneapolis, 1894; employee of Hennepin County, 1927-42; Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress; died August 13, 1946.

WILLIAM BERNARD BARRY, Fourth Congressional District of New York: Born July 21, 1902; lawyer; graduate, New York University, 1925, and New York University Law School, 1929; assistant district attorney, Queens County, 1932-33; special United States attorney, Department of Justice, 1933-35; Member House of Representatives, Seventy-fourth and succeeding Congresses; died October 20, 1946.

ROBERT KIRKLAND HENRY, Second Congressional District of Wisconsin: Born February 9, 1890; banker; student, University of Wisconsin; State treasurer, 1931-35; Jefferson Municipal Water and Light Commissioner, 1939-44; State banking commissioner, 1940-44; Member, Seventy-ninth Congress; Member-elect, Eightieth Congress; died November 20, 1946.

FRED BARTHOLOM NORMAN, Third Congressional District of Washington: Born March 21, 1882; merchant; graduate, Martinsville (Ill.) High School; member, Raymond (Wash.) City Council, 1916-18; member, Washington State House of Representatives, 1910-20; State senate, 1925-26; president, Southwest Washington Good Roads Association; director, White Pass Cross State Highway Association; elected to the Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Congresses; died April 18, 1947.

CHARLES LEWIS GRELACH, Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania: Born September 14, 1895; businessman; educated in the public schools of Bethlehem; chairman, organization committee Republican clubs Lehigh County; Republican State committeeman, 1936-37; elected to the House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth and succeeding Congresses; died May 5, 1947.

Mrs. NORTON, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, and aided by Camellio Melchiorre, a page of the House of Representatives, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

DEVOTIONAL SILENCE

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

HON. FRANK B. KEEFE, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK B. KEEFE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting and proper that we set aside 1 day each year when we can pause for a time, and in the quiet and serenity of our garden of memories, reflect upon the life and work of our colleagues whom God in his infinite wisdom has called to eternal rest.

In vain we call the roll. They have left us. Never again will we hear the familiar voice or see the cheering smile or feel the sturdy handclasp. It seems only yesterday that they were here among us, and yet difficult as it is to realize the fact of death, we are comforted in the thought that each faced that great adventure without fear and with the assurance of St. John, who recorded "for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

It is indeed a grand tradition that permits us in this hour to engrave upon the imperishable records of the Congress the

love and respect which we all have for the memory of our deceased colleagues.

Is this a time only for sorrow? Should our thoughts turn only to the mysteries of death? Should we think only "of the stern agony and shroud and pall and breathless darkness and the narrow house?" All nature rebels at the very suggestion. On every side, God's handiwork bids us think not of death but of life. As has been so well said by the poet: "Whether we look or whether we listen, we hear life murmur or see it glisten. Every clod feels a stir of might—an instinct within it that rises and towers and, groping blindly above it for light, climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Mr. Speaker, I like to think of the struggle of people all over the earth—the mothers and fathers of all races who in a mad and confused world, grope blindly but prayerfully for peace. Like the poet's insensible clod, there is an instinct within the heart of man that, pray God, will rise and tower and some day burst forth into a soul of love and world peace.

Our colleagues served their country during the most exciting and dramatic period in the world's history. They heard the agonized pleas of the little people of the world who cried out for peace, people who knew of the chaos and destructiveness of war and who wanted nothing except liberty and freedom.

We recall the world events that precipitated the recent international tragedy. History has now recorded the noble phrases that defined America's moral objectives in a world torn by war.

We recall the promises to the little people of the world that America would forever carry the torch of freedom—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We recall the numerous steps short of war that were allegedly designed to stop aggressors and to protect peace-loving nations.

We recall the August 1941 conference aboard a battleship in the Atlantic, and we recall the nobility of thought and purpose expressed in the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter, which, when proclaimed to the world, gave hope to lovers of freedom and liberty and peace.

We recall those promises which committed two great nations of the world; first, that we seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other; second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, they proclaimed their eternal devotion to self-government for all people to equal access of all to the trade and raw materials of the world, to improved labor conditions, to a peace which will afford assurances that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want; and finally, they avowed that the nations of the world must abandon the use of force.

Thus was hope extended to people of the world, whose enjoyment of the privileges of peace and liberty and freedom seemed crushed by the ruthless heel of a cruel dictator.

We recall how the heart of America swelled with just pride in the thought that we seek nothing except to give to

all people the rights so beautifully proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter. We recall how inexorably events led us to active participation and to final victory in the late World War.

Two years have passed since VJ-day. Two years since agonized and weary people throughout the world prayerfully thanked God that at long last the firing had ceased and peace and freedom and liberty were on the immediate horizon.

What has happened to the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter? What of the little people whose voices we heard crying out for peace and for liberty and for freedom? Now that we have made the greatest sacrifice in the history of the world, are they to be abandoned forever to exist as mere pawns in the hands of new and ruthless dictators?

In the confusion of Tehran, Yalta, Moscow, Potsdam, Casablanca, and Lake Success, have those noble principles that graced our banners been smothered and wiped out?

As Americans, we rebel at the very thought that such might be the case. They must be revitalized and reestablished and reasserted as dynamic, living principles to guide the conduct of men. Millions of people throughout the world hopefully and prayerfully look to the United Nations as the vehicle through which ultimately the principles for which we fought may be realized.

Two years since VJ-day. Is there freedom from fear in the world? Ask the little people of Greece, of Italy, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Indochina, or India.

Is there freedom from want? Ask the hungry and starving people of Japan and China, of Austria and Hungary, Germany, Greece, Poland. Even ask the people of England. Ask the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons wandering in fear and want throughout Europe. Ask the millions of men who as so-called prisoners of war are, in violation of all international and moral laws, relegated to the crushing and debasing role of slaves.

Is there peace in the world today? The reverberation of gunfire in Palestine, China, Indochina, and Paraguay provides daily evidence that few, if any, of the problems that affect the lives of the little men and women of the world have been solved.

The threat of atomic destruction, of guided missiles, and germ and poison warfare stalks the world.

Everywhere men complain of the uncertainties of life. Young people and old complain of insecurity. Fear in the hearts of men everywhere—2 years after the official close of the shooting war that was fought to make men free.

Will we go from war to war, killing, maiming, and destroying? Has the world become so debauched that there is no answer to the prayers of those who pray for peace? Have we nothing better to offer the present and future generations? Has God permitted us to unlock his last great treasure house and given us the secrets of atomic and cosmic energy, only to use them to kill and destroy?

The answer is clear. We have not lost faith. There must be a great moral and spiritual awakening in the hearts and

souls of men. There must be a gigantic crusade, guided by faith in God and inspired by the eternal principals of the Golden Rule and Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

Mr. Speaker, the light of the torch of freedom and liberty has been growing dim throughout the world. As recorded in holy writ: "For everyone that doeth evil, hateth the light; neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be re-proved. But he that doeth truth, cometh to the light that his deeds may be manifested that are wrought in God."

God has placed in the custody of the people of America that torch of freedom. We must rekindle its flame and, burning fiercely, lift it on high and carry forward that it may light up and destroy all the dark recesses and forces of hate, bigotry, and intolerance on this earth.

And so, my colleagues, in this hour of communion with the spirits of our departed friends, may we experience a renewal of faith and an inspiration for a continued life of devoted service to the ideals of Christian brotherhood.

SOLO

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Hon. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD, a Representative from the State of Montana, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, we meet today in memory and in honor of our dear departed dead—those Members of the Senate and the House who have this past year gone to their eternal reward. They were our brothers, our colleagues, our friends; and to them we owe a debt we can never repay. Coming here as we do once a year for remembrance is to participate in a ceremony which not only honors our departed friends but in a small way shows our appreciation for those who by their example give us courage to continue to fight for the ideals which motivated them as men, as Americans, as representatives of Americans.

In other countries, other people have different means of honoring their dead, but in all of them this recognition has been given whole-heartedly. Since time immemorial man has seen fit to render some sort of tribute to those who were no longer with them. We find, for example, that the Mayan Indians of Central America garbed their dead in fine garments, stored utensils of various kinds in the burial place, and sacrificed a dog for the occasion. The utensils were to give to the deceased a continuation of the things to which he had become accustomed; the garments were to keep him warm on his journey; and the dog was to lead his master along the path and into the land to where all good people go. In China the policy of ancestor veneration has been in practice for over 2,500 years and the memories of those who have passed away are never forgotten. Rather the good which they performed was always remembered, and the institution of

the family was forever aware of the honor to be accorded to its members.

Just these few historic examples point to the fact that what we are doing here today is a continuation of that custom which has been followed by all men, in all countries, in all times.

As we gather here in this sad, sweet, tender hour of memorial, we should not mourn for those who are now at peace, for those who are now receiving just reward for work well done. Instead we should see in their passing the completion of their life's cycle and a transposing of the striving and yearning of their spirit to the land that "no eye hath seen" where they can continue their aspirations on a spiritual level. We who are left behind, should be imbued with their goodness, for the works of the spirit never die, and find encouragement, hope, and inspiration to finish in the here and now the task they began. If we were to stand here with the belief that their passing from this life was the end of it all—that the grave was really the goal, then I say we would have true cause to mourn. But everything around us points to the continuity of life. We all accept the laws of physics—the conservation of matter. We know that no physical matter is destroyed, but only transformed. The rose blooms, dies, nourishes the ground which produces the new rose. The clouds lift in their arms the waters of the seven seas and carry them to let fall on the parched earth, whose rivers and streams in turn carry them again to their mother ocean.

If we accept all this—these things we see with our eyes, know with our senses, then surely we must also accept the indestructibility of those spiritual things in man, his thoughts, personality, soul. From time immemorial, man has looked upon the order of the universe—the change of seasons, the pathways of the stars, the cycle of life from birth to death—and of the necessity born of reasoning attributed these wonders to a source, a first cause, a God.

It is inherent in the nature of man to feel his own immortality. The wonders of Nature and the thoughts of man are sparks from the Supreme Intelligence who creates everything and destroys nothing. With this belief, we thus feel that our departed comrades and we ourselves become a part of the somehow oneness of all existing things. They continue to exist on a higher plane; we grasp the torch they fling us in passing and endeavor to carry on their highest aspirations and ideals on this earth. By so doing we keep alive the ties of humanity, that ever-ending chain which encompasses all eternity.

All of those who comprised the links in this chain were not without fault, but it is perhaps because of their faults that we appreciate their virtues the more. Man was not born to be perfect—that is God's prerogative only—but man has constantly striven toward perfection. The frailties which beset our departed friends are the frailties of those still left behind. Therefore, we should write their faults in sand and their virtues on tablets of love. It is as if they asked us to dig a little hole in our hearts and bury them there and lay the fresh flowers of

understanding and remembrance on them often. It is not difficult for us to remember them in kindness and charity for we can say with Longfellow:

We may build more splendid habitations, fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we cannot buy with gold the old associations.

Words cannot express how much they will be missed by family and friends. It is not in the power of man to know the influence of another man's life. To each is given specific talents and graces and thought processes, which go to make up his personality and make him unique among his associates. Each deed he performs in his very own and has its influence where not even he sometimes knows. As we glance back in memory at the faces of former Congresses we remember one man for his deeds and great words of courage, another for his intense devotion to the duties of his office, another for his skill in debate; and still another for his high integrity and moral purpose. We may miss a friend for something as simple as a cheering smile, a word of encouragement, the greater wordless depth of his understanding. We will miss the pleasure of still another's hearty handshake, buoyancy, and love of life. The man whose little hidden kindly deeds that were known but to us alone, we shall miss most of all.

When we consider the traits of personality and character which endeared our departed friends to us, we should pause to weigh how many opportunities for fellowship and understanding elude us who are left because we are engrossed in our own particular spheres of duty. We are often too busy with our usual workaday lives to enlarge our understanding and to enrich our own characters by wholeheartedly giving of ourselves in sincere friendship. Here in this Congress sit men from every State and Territory in our grand old Union. From the forests of Washington, and Maine, and Oregon; from California's sunny clime; from Kansas' waving plains and Mississippi's cotton fields; from New York's man-made canyons and my own Montana's shining mountains; come our collaborators with the wealth of their knowledge. Here we can exchange information about commerce and industry and agriculture and mining. We can have first-hand information about these from those who know them best—for you who sit here represent these infinite and various fields that make up the vast panorama that is America. As we stand here in recollection of our former colleagues, maybe wistfully wishing that we had taken time in one case to lend a helping hand or in another to say a word of praise, let us resolve that we will not fail to cement the bonds of friendship offered here now.

At this hour of remembrance we like to remember our comrades as men who, coming to this great legislative body, were moved with the desire to be of service to their fellow citizens. They assumed obligations not alone because of the personal benefits to be derived, but because of the contributions they felt they could give to the welfare of their community, State, and Nation. As legislators it was their constant duty to

answer their country's needs, and in so doing, they tried to keep alive in this land the principles of peace, freedom, and equality. Yes, this is the way we think of them. We can say that it was their hourly care, as men and Americans, "to do that which their hands findeth to do with carefulness, unaffected dignity, humanity, freedom, and justice." Each of these departed ones labored to make this a better, a more abundant, and a more beautiful world. Their good deeds live after them. Each act of kindness, of humanity, of courage, of wisdom, of justice which they performed somehow makes less burdensome our present task of taking up their work where they left off. Good never dies. It permeates our present and makes possible our future. Let us therefore take pride in the lofty endeavors of our departed colleagues and keep their memory fresh by carrying on their ideals.

I can think of no better way to show our respect to our dead or our duty to ourselves and to the future citizens of our country than to live up to the ideals of charity, justice, fidelity, and democracy which motivated the lives of these departed Members being honored today. It seems to me that the very foundation of our lives and Nation depends on the practice of such ideals. Today with our democracy being threatened on all sides, it is imperative that we live in bonds of closer understanding and unanimity. We should adhere to the precepts that actuated them as good Americans: to be democratic in our daily lives, to live and let live, to practice charity and tolerance, to allow free speech, the practice of one's own religion, and freedom of organization and assembly. They lived for democracy, fought for it, each in his own way, and practiced it so that we who remain behind can continue in the rights and privileges which they loved so much and treasured so dearly. Their heritage to us is something which we shall forever cherish because it is our connection with them. They served during difficult times. They met the problems confronting them with courage and fortitude, thus giving us hope that we may solve those that now face us—internal troubles which will take our greatest efforts, and external ones which make us apprehensive. They fought vigorously and fervently for peace, and now they have that peace which surpasses all understanding. We feel therefore, that they can, from that eternal land to which they have gone but where they still live, inspire us to carry on their work for peace on earth and good will among men.

They gave their lives as truly as any soldier on the field of battle and they exemplified in their persons that duty to God and country so characteristic of the membership of this great body. In the words of the poet, Joyce Kilmer, I should like to greet the departed ones:

Farewell!

Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
Your souls shall be where the heroes are
And your memory shine like the morning star.

Brave and dear,
Shield us here.
Farewell!

TAPS

Musician Robert De Hart, United States Marine Corps, sounded taps.

BENEDICTION

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The relatives of the deceased Members were escorted from the Chamber by the Committee on Memorials.

AFTER RECESS

At the conclusion of the recess, the Speaker called the House to order.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On May 15, 1947:

H. R. 1605. An act to amend the act approved December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 663), entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 670, 79th Cong.).

On May 16, 1947:

H. R. 450. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use;

H. R. 1359. An act to amend the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 556), as amended, so as to increase the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy;

H. R. 1367. An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1368. An act to include civilian officers and employees of the United States Naval Government of Guam among those persons who are entitled to the benefits of Public Law 490 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution to correct technical errors in the act approved August 13, 1946 (Public Law 729, 79th Cong., 2d sess.).

On May 19, 1947:

H. R. 804. An act authorizing the reduction of certain accrued interest charges payable by the Farmers' Irrigation District, North Platte project; and

H. R. 1098. An act to authorize the segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

HENRY BIG DAY—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 262)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval H. R. 2199, "Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to

Henry Big Day and other heirs of Catherine Shield Chief, deceased, to certain lands on the Crow Indian Reservation."

This bill appears to have been passed under a misapprehension as to what its effect would be if enacted. The legislative history indicates that it was understood as being a bill that would authorize the Indian owners of certain property, held in trust for them by the United States, to sell that property, subject to the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In particular the committee reports state that "title will ultimately pass to Mr. Kopak either in exchange for an equitable amount of other land, to be appraised by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or for cash, whichever proves of greater benefit to the heirs of Catherine Shield Chief, as determined by the Bureau." If this were the effect of the bill, it would have simply restated existing laws, since general authority for the sale, under supervision, of trust or restricted Indian property is contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855, 25 U. S. C., sec. 372), as amended, and other statutes. While unnecessary, such repetitive legislation would not have been objectionable.

On the other hand, the actual effect of the bill is to make mandatory the issuance of a patent in fee for the land involved. Such a patent would discharge the property from all restrictions and would eliminate the safeguards which existing laws afford the Indians against short-sightedness on their own part or over-reaching on the part of others. Particularly in the situation here involved, I believe it would be most unwise to abrogate these safeguards. The record indicates that a prospective purchaser of the land, rather than the Indian owners, is the moving party for the sale. The owners have not been found competent to manage their business affairs, as required for the issuance of a patent in fee under the general law, nor is it clear that all or a majority of them desire to receive such a patent. Some of the owners are minors, and, assuming a sale of the land would be to their best interests, the issuance of a patent in fee might hinder, rather than facilitate, the proposed sale by necessitating, for conveyance of their shares, court proceedings that would not be requisite in the case of a sale under supervision pursuant to the applicable statutes.

Finally, approval of this bill might result in the Indians being forced to accept whatever price is offered them for the land in order to avoid losing it through tax sale, since issuance of a patent in fee would terminate the present tax exemption.

A patent in fee should not be forced on an Indian who does not want one, and Indian property should not be sold in disregard of Indian interests. Under existing laws, the land covered by this bill may be sold or partitioned for the benefit of the Indian owners upon application by them, provided their interests or those of their tribe would not be prejudiced thereby. I believe the procedures established by these laws are sound and that the land problem sought to be met by the

bill before me can be resolved justly and fairly by resort to those procedures.

In all the circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my approval from H. R. 2199.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 1947.

The SPEAKER. The bill and objections thereto will be printed as a House document and spread at large upon the Journal. Without objection, further action on the veto will be postponed until tomorrow.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND DISABILITY INSURANCE PROGRAMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 261)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Healthy citizens constitute our greatest national resource. In time of peace, as in time of war, our ultimate strength stems from the vigor of our people. The welfare and security of our Nation demand that the opportunity for good health be made available to all, regardless of residence, race, or economic status.

At no time can we afford to lose the productive energies and capacities of millions of our citizens. Nor can we permit our children to grow up without a fair chance of survival and a fair chance for a healthy life. We must not permit our rural families to suffer for lack of physicians, dentists, nurses, and hospitals. We must not reserve a chance for good health and a long productive life to the well-to-do alone. A great and free nation should bring good health care within the reach of all its people.

In my message to the Congress on November 19, 1945, I said that every American should have the right to adequate medical care and to adequate protection from the economic threat of sickness. To provide this care and protection is a challenging task, requiring action on a wide front.

I have previously outlined the long-range health program which I consider necessary to the national welfare and security. I say again that such a program must include:

1. Adequate public-health services, including an expanded maternal- and child-health program.
2. Additional medical research and medical education.
3. More hospitals and more doctors—in all areas of the country where they are needed.
4. Insurance against the costs of medical care.
5. Protection against loss of earnings during illness.

I am pleased to observe that important advances were made by the last Congress toward realization of some of the goals which I set forth in my earlier message. But we must not rest until we have achieved all our objectives. I urge this

Congress to enact additional legislation to authorize the program I have outlined, even though the fulfillment of some aspects of it may take time.

Our public-health services—Federal, State, and local—provide our greatest and most successful defense against preventable diseases. But in many States, cities, and counties in America, limited funds reduce the work of our public-health services to a dangerously inadequate level. Public services related to maternal and child health were expanded by the Seventy-ninth Congress, through amendments to the Social Security Act. This action was gratifying, but the long-range need for additional health services for children and expectant mothers, and for care of crippled or otherwise physically handicapped children, should be carefully studied by the Congress.

The Nation's medical-research programs must in the future be expanded so that we can learn more about the prevention and cure of disease. The Congress has already recognized this by providing for research into the causes of cancer and mental diseases and abnormalities. Further dividends will accrue to our Nation—and to our people—if research can point the way toward combating and overcoming such major illnesses as arthritis and rheumatic fever, and diseases of the heart, kidneys, and arteries.

We still face a shortage of hospitals, physicians, dentists, and nurses. Those we have are unfairly distributed. The shortage of doctors, dentists, and nurses can be met only through expanded educational opportunities. The shortage of hospitals will be met in part through the action of the last Congress which provided Federal aid for the construction of hospitals.

In the last analysis the patient's ability to pay for the services of physicians or dentists, or for hospital care, determines the distribution of doctors and the location of hospitals. Few doctors can be expected to practice today in sparsely settled areas or where prospective patients are unable to pay for their services. Doctors tend to concentrate in communities where hospitals and other facilities are best and where their incomes are most secure. The unequal distribution of doctors and hospitals will plague this Nation until means are found to finance modern medical care for all of our people.

National health insurance is the most effective single way to meet the Nation's health needs. Because adequate treatment of many illnesses is expensive and its cost cannot be anticipated by the individual, many persons are forced to go without needed medical attention. Children do not receive adequate medical and dental care. Symptoms which should come early to the attention of a physician are often ignored until too late. The poor are not the only ones who cannot afford adequate medical care. The truth is that all except the rich may at some time be struck by illness which requires care and services they cannot afford. Countless families who are entirely self-supporting in every

other respect cannot meet the expense of serious illness.

Although the individual or even small groups of individuals cannot successfully or economically plan to meet the cost of illness, large groups of people can do so. If the financial risk of illness is spread among all our people, no one person is overburdened. More important, if the cost is spread in this manner more persons can see their doctors, and will see them earlier. This goal can be reached only through a national medical-insurance program, under which all people who are covered by an insurance fund are entitled to necessary medical, hospital, and related services.

A national health insurance program is a logical extension of the present social-security system which is so firmly entrenched in our American democracy. Of the four basic risks to the security of working people and their families—unemployment, old age, death and sickness—we have provided some insurance protection against three. Protection against the fourth—sickness—is the major missing element in our national social insurance program.

An insurance plan is the American way of accomplishing our objective. It is consistent with our democratic principles. It is the only plan broad enough to meet the needs of all our people. It is—in the long run—far less costly and far more effective than public charity or a medical dole.

Under the program which I have proposed patients can and will be as free to select their own doctors as they are today. Doctors and hospitals can and will be free to participate or to reject participation. And a national health insurance plan can and should provide for administration through State and local agencies, subject only to reasonable national standards.

Finally, I should like to repeat to the Congress my earlier recommendation that the people of America be protected against loss of earnings, due to illness or disability not connected with their work. Protection against temporary disability is already provided by two States and is being considered in others. Comprehensive disability insurance should exist throughout the Nation. It can and should be a part of our social insurance system.

The total health program which I have proposed is crucial to our national welfare. The heart of that program is national health insurance. Until it is a part of our national fabric, we shall be wasting our most precious national resource and shall be perpetuating unnecessary misery and human suffering.

I urge the Congress to give immediate attention to the development and enactment of national health and disability insurance programs.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 19, 1947.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 179, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the

House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

691. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

692. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize construction of buildings for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; to the Committee on Public Works.

693. A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a report of personnel ceilings as determined and fixed pursuant to section 607 of the act as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390, 79th Cong.) for the quarter ending March 31, 1947; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

694. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

695. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of proposed transfers to various municipalities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

696. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the audit of Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 259); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

697. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the General Accounting Office (H. Doc. No. 260); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PLUMLEY: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3493. A bill making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 390). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 3448. A bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 391). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. House Joint Resolution 196. Joint resolution authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to continue and establish offices in the territory of the Republic of the Philippines; with an amendment (Rept. No. 392). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 993. An act to provide for the reincorporation of Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 393). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GAVIN: Committee on Armed Services. House Joint Resolution 167. Joint resolution to recognize uncompensated services rendered the Nation under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 394). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 3501. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, approved August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, 79th Cong., 2d sess., 60 Stat. 963), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 3502. A bill to authorize the establishment of Old Fort Caspar National Monument, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 3503. A bill to permit the issuance of unrestricted deeds for town-site lands held by Alaska natives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 3504. A bill authorizing an appropriation for investigating and rehabilitating the oyster beds damaged or destroyed by the intrusion of fresh water and the blockage of natural passages west of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Lake Mechant and Bayou Severin, Terrebonne Parish, La., and by the opening of the Bonnet Carre spillway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 3505. A bill authorizing the appropriation for investigating and rehabilitating the oyster beds damaged or destroyed by the intrusion of fresh water and the blockage of natural passages west of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Lake Mechant and Bayou Severin, Terrebonne Parish, La., and by the opening of the Bonnet Carre spillway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. R. 3506. A bill to provide for the acquisition of a site for a new Federal building in Huntington, W. Va., adjoining existing Federal buildings there, as an economy measure, before land values have increased as a result of improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 3507. A bill to prohibit any carrier subject to part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, in transporting property between two points, from making a difference in its charges depending on the point of origin or destination; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOOTE:

H. R. 3508. A bill to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the States to relieve the critical shortage of housing for veterans of World War II, to provide subsidies to aid in the construction of such housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 3509. A bill to authorize the construction of a class IV airport for the city of Fairbanks, Alaska, and a public highway or bridge from the city of Fairbanks to the

location of the airport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3510. A bill to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of a public airport in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

H. R. 3511. A bill to extend the provisions of section 1 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, until June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MACKINNON:

H. R. 3512. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of national farm-loan associations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LOVE:

H. R. 3513. A bill to transfer the Panama Railroad pension fund to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 3514. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 with respect to reenlistment leave of enlisted men; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 3515. A bill to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. R. 3516. A bill to provide increases in the rates of pension payable to Spanish-American War and Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS:

H. R. 3517. A bill to amend the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605), as amended, so as to provide an equitable adjustment of retired pay for certain naval officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H. R. 3518. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the East Side Levee and Sanitary District, of Madison County and St. Clair County, Ill., for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 3519. A bill to provide for permanent postal rates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3520. A bill to amend the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 by removing therefrom certain inequities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 3521. A bill to provide that bonds issued under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 shall be negotiable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 3522. A bill to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. Res. 213. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate and study the distribution and sale of new and slightly used automobiles; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial, of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorial-

izing the President and the Congress of the United States to preserve the continuity of the United States Marine Corps in enacting legislation to merge the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to remove discriminatory Federal income-tax burdens on citizens of non-community-income States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FOOTE:

H. R. 3523. A bill for the relief of Walt W. Rostow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H. R. 3524. A bill for the relief of Natalio Caria, Nevika Caria, Tania Caria, and Igor Caria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3525. A bill for the relief of Dr. Donald S. Thatcher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3526. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret K. Cahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

520. By Mr. TALLE: Petition of Mrs. Anna L. Gormley, and 88 other residents of Linn County, Iowa, endorsing S. 265; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

521. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the executive committee for fishery investigations of the University of Hawaii and the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry for the Territory of Hawaii, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to provision for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and the development of the high seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

522. Also, petition of the Montana Oil and Gas Producers Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the leasing of Montana State lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

523. Also, petition of the Holy Name Society, of St. Albans, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expediting House Concurrent Resolution 32 and House Concurrent Resolution 4; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

524. Also, petition of G. W. Remer and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to favorable consideration and support of S. 265; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

525. Also, petition of the Senior Holy Name Society, St. Mary Parish, Griffith, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigating alleged subversive activities of foreign agents working directly or indirectly, within or without the continental United States, tending to break down constitutional government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

526. Also, petition of the Gary-Aberding Settlement House, of Indiana, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigating alleged subversive activities of foreign agents working directly or indirectly, within or without the continental United States, tending to break down constitutional government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

527. Also, petition of the St. Lukes Holy Name Society, of Gary, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigating alleged subversive activities of foreign agents working directly or indirectly, within or without the continental United States, tending to break down constitutional government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

528. Also, petition of the membership of the Bradenton Townsend Club, No. 1, Bradenton, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

529. Also, petition of the membership of the Union Park Townsend Club, No. 1, Union Park, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to request for enactment of a uniform national insurance program, and endorsement of the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

530. Also, petition of the membership of the Dover Townsend Club, No. 1, Dover, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

531. Also, petition of the Associated Townsend Clubs of Pinellas County, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

532. Also, petition of members of the Macon Townsend Club, No. 1, Macon, Ga., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

533. Also, petition of members of the Griffin Townsend Club, No. 1, Griffin, Ga., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

George Albert Smith, president, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, offered the following prayer:

Our Father which art in heaven, with grateful hearts we present ourselves in this Chamber this morning, and thank Thee for our citizenship in this great Nation. We are grateful to Thee for the blessings we enjoy and for the opportunity and privilege of having liberties that many of Thy children in the world have never known. We are grateful for the knowledge that Thou art our Father and that Thou art interested in us and we can draw near to Thee as Thy children. We thank Thee for the great men and women who have lived in the past and who have bequeathed to us so many of the favors and blessings we now enjoy. We pray, Heavenly Father, that we may so adjust our lives day by day that we may be worthy of Thy blessing, realizing as we do that righteousness is the price of happiness.

Wilt Thou bless those who serve in this Chamber, that they may have the spirit of love and fellowship and kindness and a desire to be helpful to all mankind. Bless this great Nation that